

NATION'S AFFAIRS

President Cleveland's Message to Congress.

HIS CURRENCY PLAN.

Would Issue Bonds and Retire Greenbacks.

Only Way to Break the "Endless Chain"—Strongly Favors the Gold Standard, but Advocates Silver and Silver Certificates for Domestic Exchange—Parity Must Be Preserved, and Temptation to Speculation Removed—Would Reduce Tax on National Bank Circulation—Foreign Relations Reviewed.

President Cleveland's message to the Fifty-fourth Congress was not transmitted until Tuesday forenoon, when it was read before both House and Senate. It was of great length, over 20,000 words; it dealt exhaustively with all questions which have arisen during the past year, and also with those of the present year.

The message opens with a reference to the importance of our foreign relations and the exigencies of the national finances at this time and the consequent determination of the President to confine his message to the subjects of the most importance.

The first subject of importance touched upon is the disordered condition of affairs in China following upon the close of the war with Japan.

of the war with Japan, the consequent weakening of the central authority of the government and the serious outbreaks of the old fanatical spirit against foreigners is discussed. The demands of the United States and other powers for the punishment of the aggressors and the completion of the Chinese Government are related.

as is the demand of the United States for a special commission to investigate the disturbances where they were first brought out.

"The energetic steps we have thus taken," says the President, "are all the more likely to result in future safety to our citizens in China, because the imperial government is, I am persuaded, entirely convinced that we desire only the liberty and protection of our own citizens and redress for any wrongs that they may have suffered, and that we have no ulterior designs or objects, political or otherwise."

Of the Waller incident the message says: "The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed with the exception that a full explanation of the treatment of Jean L. Waller by the expeditionary military authorities of France still remains to be given."

"The official record of the trial has been furnished this government," says the message, "but the evidence adduced in support of the charges—which was not received by the French minister for foreign affairs till the first week of October—has thus far been withheld, the French Government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent. The efforts of our ambassador to procure it, however, though retarded by recent changes in the French ministry, have not been relaxed, and it is confidently expected that some satisfactory solution of the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile, it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit."

The President points out as a pleasant contrast the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two countries, and recommends the acceptance of the invitation to take part in the Paris exposition of 1900.

Our relations with Germany, he says, are influenced by the "delusive doctrine that the internal development of a nation is promoted and its wealth increased by a policy which is undertaking to reserve its home markets for the exclusive use of its own producers, necessarily obstructs their sales in foreign markets, and prevents free access to the products of the world. The desire to retain trade in time-worn ruts, regardless of the inexorable laws of new needs and changed conditions of demand, supply, and our own halting tardiness to invite a free exchange of commodities and by this means impeding our footing to the external markets naturally open to us, have created a situation somewhat injurious to American import interests, not only in Germany, where there are perhaps most noticeable, but in adjacent countries."

The effect of this, particularly on food products and also on our insurance companies, is pointed out. The necessity for open-handed fairness in dealing with other nations is stated, and it is argued that if necessary to provide restrictions similar to those from which we suffer in order to guard against unfair discrimination, the way to such a course is easy, but should not be lightly entered upon.

The vexatious points of the Bering sea question are referred to and the failure of the arbitration tribunal to provide a means of settlement are pointed out. The insufficiency of the British patrol of Bering Sea and the necessity for a more effective enforcement of regulations have, it is said, been pointed out to the British

Government, if it is hoped to save the seals from extinction. Of the proposal to pay \$125,000 to Great Britain in settlement of British claims for damages, which was refused by the last Congress, the President recommends that it can again be considered and sanctioned. If this is refused we are bound by every consideration of honor and good faith, he says, to provide for a speedy settlement by arbitration. A treaty of arbitration is, accordingly, to be laid before the Senate. An appropriation for the completion of the Alaska boundary survey, which follows the course of the coast is earnestly recommended. The importance of an international agreement as to the line of the 141st meridian, which forms the rest of the boundary, is dwelt upon. Attention is also called to the unsatisfactory condition of the boundaries with Canada in the great lakes and the necessity for a joint commission on the subject.

The Venezuela Controversy. Of Venezuela the message simply states that a statement of the interest and policy of the United States regarding the boundary dispute was sent to Great Britain in July last.

The general conclusions therein reached are, he says, that the President, "are in substance, that the traditional and established policy of the Government is firmly opposed to forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is in the interest of the United States; that, in consequence, the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial disputes between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy; and it is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned be permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory of the other, and that it will not assent to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British Government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela to its entire and impartial arbitration."

The answer of the British Government has not been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the Congress.

Hawaii is dismissed with a reference to the uprising last January, and the demand made upon the Hawaiian Government for the rights of American citizens concerned therein, and the demand for the recall of Minister Thurston.

The padrone system is denounced as responsible for such manifestations against helpless aliens, and the enabling of Italy in Colorado. Congratulations are offered on our good relations with Japan, in view of her vast gains in greatness. Unimportant references are made to our relations with Mexico, Nicaragua and Russia. The recommendation for an abandonment of the Cuban question is renewed.

Of Cuba the President says the United States must preserve international faith, whatever the sympathy of our citizens with the insurgents. He continues:

"Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents nor our loss of material damage caused by the war in the West Indies, nor our good relations with Japan, in view of her vast gains in greatness. Unimportant references are made to our relations with Mexico, Nicaragua and Russia. The recommendation for an abandonment of the Cuban question is renewed."

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high rate of foreign exchange, which induced the shipment of our gold to be drawn against as a matter of speculation.

Dealings with Bond Syndicate. The history of the various bond transactions which have been resorted to in order to replenish the gold reserve is reviewed and the constant subsequent failure of points out. Of the last transaction with the syndicate the President says: "The performance of this contract not only restored the reserve, but checked for a time the withdrawals of gold and brought on a period of restored confidence and such peace and quiet in the financial markets as the greatest possible value to every interest that affects our people. I have never had the slightest misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement, and am quite willing to answer for my full share of responsibility."

Notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890.

I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long-term bonds, and their issue should be authorized by law, and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when, with increased prosperity and resources, they would be more easily met.

To further insure the cancellation of these notes, and to provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them, a feature in the plan should be an authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold if necessary to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation of the notes.

The increase of our bonded debt involved would be amply compensated by renewed activity in all business circles, increased confidence, and the consequent stimulation of every interest and industry that would follow the cancellation of the gold-demand obligations. In any event, the bonds proposed would stand for the extinguishment of a tremendous debt, which would be paid in full by the gold which would be added to our currency in lieu of them, a feature in the plan should be an authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold if necessary to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation of the notes.

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rotary of the Treasury the necessities of the country should require.

Whatever is attempted should be entered upon fully appreciating the fact that by careless, easy descent we have reached a dangerous depth; our ascent will not be accomplished without laborious toil.

In the present stage of our difficulty it is not easy to understand how the amount of our revenue receipts directly affects it. The important question is not the quantity of revenue, but the revenue payments, but the kind of money we maintain and our ability to continue in sound financial condition. We are considering the Government's holdings of gold as related to the soundness of our money and as affecting our national credit and monetary strength. If the gold reserve had never been impaired; if no bonds had been issued to replenish it; if there had been no question concerning our ability to continue gold payments; if our revenues were now paid in gold, and if we could look to our gold receipts as a means of maintaining the gold reserve, the situation would be a different one.

No Gold from Revenues. In our present predicament no gold is received in payment of revenue charges, nor would there be if the revenues were increased. The receipts of the treasury, when not in silver certificates, consist of United States notes and treasury notes issued for silver purchases. These forms of money are only useful to the Government in paying its current, ordinary expenses, and its quantity is not increased by the sale of the least kind of safe financial standing or condition which is built on gold alone.

If it is said that these notes, if held by the Government, can be used to obtain gold for our reserve, the answer is, yes. In February, 1890, when the first issue of bonds was made, such surplus amounted to over \$18,000,000; in November, when the second issue was made, it amounted to more than \$42,000,000, and in February, 1895, when bonds for the third time were issued, such surplus amounted to \$98,072,430. Besides this, the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority whatever to issue bonds to increase the ordinary revenues or pay current expenses.

I cannot but think there has been some confusion of ideas regarding the effects of the issue of bonds and the results of the withdrawal of gold. It was the latter process and not the former that by subjecting the situation under discussion to the withdrawal of gold from the treasury, and by their amount the money which was in the first instance subject to ordinary government expenditure. Although the law compelling an increased purchase of silver by the Government was passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, the withdrawal of gold from the treasury upon the notes given in payment on such purchases did not begin until October, 1891. Immediately following that date the withdrawals upon both these notes and United States notes increased very largely, and have continued to such an extent that since the passage of that law there has been more than thirteen times as much gold taken out of the treasury upon United States notes and treasury notes issued for silver purchases as was thus withdrawn during the eleven and a half years immediately prior thereto and after the first day of January, 1890, when special payments were resumed.

It is neither unfair nor unjust to charge a large share of our present financial perplexities and dangers to the operation of the laws of 1878 and 1890 compelling the purchase of silver by the Government, who not only forced the withdrawal of gold from the treasury, but also increased the fear of an overwhelming flood of silver and a forced descent to silver payments that even the repeal of these laws did not entirely cure the evils of their existence.

While I was endeavoring to make a plain statement of the disordered condition of our currency and the present dangers menacing our prosperity and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system, I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countrymen, whose sincerity I have no doubt, insist that the cure for the ills now threatening us may be found in the single and simple remedy of the free coinage of silver. They contend that our mints shall be at once thrown open to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of both gold and silver dollars, of full legal tender quality, regardless of the action of any other Government and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls for 100 cents' worth of gold in the gold dollar at the present standard, and only 50 cents in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollar.

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by \$85,000,000 in gold was withdrawn from the treasury and about \$77,000,000 was sent abroad, while during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, over \$117,000,000 was drawn out, of which only about \$68,000,000 was shipped, leaving the large balance of such withdrawals to be accounted for by domestic hoarding.

Increased Revenue No Remedy. Inasmuch as the withdrawal of our gold has resulted largely from fright, there is nothing apparent that will prevent its continuance or require with its natural consequences, except such a change in our financial methods as will change the frightened and make the desire for gold less intense. It is not clear how an increase in revenue, unless it be in gold, can satisfy those whose anxiety is to gain gold from the Government's store. It cannot, therefore, be safe to rely upon increased revenues as a cure for our present troubles.

It is possible that the suggestion of increased revenue as a remedy for the difficulties we are considering may have originated in an intimation or distinct allegation that the bonds which have been issued ostensibly to replenish our gold reserve were really issued to supply the deficit between the gold and the further from the truth. Bonds were issued to obtain gold for the maintenance of our national credit. As has been shown the gold thus obtained has been drawn again from the treasury upon United States notes and treasury notes. This operation would have been promptly prevented, if possible, but these notes, having thus been passed to the treasury they became the money of the Government, like any other ordinary Government funds, and there was nothing to do but to use them in paying Government expenses when needed.

At no time when bonds have been issued has there been any consideration of the question of paying the expenses of Government with their proceeds. At the time of each bond issue we had a safe surplus in the treasury for ordinary operations, exclusive of the gold in our reserve. In February, 1890, when the first issue of bonds was made, such surplus amounted to over \$18,000,000; in November, when the second issue was made, it amounted to more than \$42,000,000, and in February, 1895, when bonds for the third time were issued, such surplus amounted to \$98,072,430. Besides this, the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority whatever to issue bonds to increase the ordinary revenues or pay current expenses.

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The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1895.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Now, gentlemen of the majority in Congress, play politics from the republican standpoint!

Grover will find out that he will have this Congress on his neck, instead of on his hands.

With an official plurality of 26,000 in New Jersey for the Republicans, that State begins to look like a Republican stronghold.

Senator Hill, of New York, started out on a lecturing tour in the Northwest, but the people did not care to hear him and he canceled all his engagements and returned home.

Postmaster General Wilson must view with great satisfaction the 10,000,000 deficit in the post-office department, as it is a sign of prosperity according to President Cleveland and other democratic leaders.

The public debt for November increased \$2,048,500. This is very much better than it has been, but still it shows where democratic "economy and reform," with "free trade and lower prices," are leading us.—Alpena Pioneer.

Cleveland's message is the longest spinning of the shortest story in current politics. He could have told it all by simply saying that the democratic party has proved to be incapable of running the government.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The London Times wants the democrats to rally around Cleveland in 1896. But the democrats do not seem to be able to rally around anybody in sufficient numbers to cause the country any alarm.—N. Y. Press.

In the last five months France has bought from us \$6,000,000 less and sold us \$12,000,000 more than in the corresponding months last year. We are getting hold of the markets of the world, but it is by the hot end.—Globe Democrat.

Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, in an interview with the Springfield Journal, said: "For a great many years the Democratic party has practically stood for no definite principle, and we have seemed to be doing business under what was a sort of political false pretense."

The next encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, as fixed by the council of administration, will be held Sept. 1st to 4th, of next year. The naval parade will occur on the opening day, and on the 2nd, the grand parade of the veterans, and it is likely to be the last.

If the present administration has not vindicated "protection to American industries," nothing can do it. As an object lesson, President Cleveland's second term is phenomenal, and a man would have to be blind and deaf not to see and hear it, and worse than dumb not to make remarks in regard to it.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

Senator Frye points out that the opening of the Nicaragua Canal would place us as near Hong Kong as England, 1200 miles nearer all the northern ports of China than she, 1900 miles nearer Japan, and 1000 miles nearer Australia. Furthermore, the time between New York and San Francisco by steamer would be reduced about one-half, with a large reduction in freight charges. These considerations seem to him sufficient to justify our Government in giving all possible encouragement to the enterprise.—Globe Democrat.

Mr. Cleveland says that the McKinley bill was "inefficient for the purpose of revenue."

It produced a surplus from the day of its passage to the day when he and his party secured power on the threat to repeal it.

He says that it "curtailed our trade relations."

Never, before or since, have we had such a volume of trade as during the life of the McKinley law.

He says that it "impeded our entrance to the markets of the world."

Our exports under the McKinley law were greater than they had ever been before, or than they have been since.

Is a man privileged to bear false witness because he is President? Is he not under the highest bond that can be given to be truthful and fair?—N. Y. Press.

Alpena will have what she has long needed—a railroad to the west—in the near future. At least, that is the way it looks at present. The road will be the Lewiston, Hillman & Alpena Railway, and the people of Montmorency county are taking a deep interest in the enterprise, and it looks as though it was a go sure.

The plan to build a line from Lewiston to Alpena, to connect with the Michigan Central at the former point. The Lewiston branch of the Central runs from Grayling to Lewiston in the southwest corner of Montmorency county, a distance of about 24 miles, the road being well built, and a permanent line.

A preliminary meeting to form a company to build the road was held this week at Hillman. The meeting was well attended and such prominent citizens as Robert Rae, Herman Besser, Jas. F. Wiltze, W. E. Devlin and E. J. Putnam and others of Hillman, and the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co., Swan Peterson, Thomas Sheridan and others of Lewiston subscribed as stockholders of the new road. The proposed route is almost straight East from Lewiston, going several miles south of Atlanta. The road will cross Hunt and Gilchrist creeks, following the valley of the latter to the main river, then to Hillman, and then almost straight to Alpena, running between the Wilson road and the river. The distance is between fifty and sixty miles, and the country is rich in farming land, hardwood timber, etc.—Alpena Pioneer.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 319 Florida st., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

Late literary note. The last story Stevenson wrote, and the one on which he was still engaged when death overtook him, he called a Tragedy of the Great North Road. The first installment appears in the Christmas number of the Cosmopolitan. James Lane Allen begins his new novel, "Butterflies," which promises to be among the best works of that author. "Onda," with one of her inimitable character sketches, Sarah Grand, and Zangwill with Stevenson, make the fiction a strong and almost incomprehensible feature of a ten cent magazine. Nor is the illustration of the Cosmopolitan behind the fiction. A long array of artists, no less personages than Alfred Parsons, the famous French illustrator, Rossi, Alice Barber Stevens, Reginald Macell, R. B. A., B. West Cline, F. O. Small, F. G. Atwood, Eric Pape, Jose Cab-in-ty, R. C. W. Bunney, Dan. Beard, and G. H. Boughton, A. R. A., contribute original illustrations.

Knight of the Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it thereafter. As our experience proves that it cures when all other remedies fail."—Signed, F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at L. Fournier's drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.

The Christmas LADIES HOME JOURNAL by far surpasses, both in literary and artistic excellence, any previous issue of that popular magazine. Conspicuous among the contributors are ex-President Harrison, who gives the introductory paper of the series he is preparing upon "This Country of Ours;" Mrs. Mary Anderson de Navarro, who most interestingly tells of "My First Appearance on the Stage," and Mary E. Wilkins, who gives the first of "Neighborhood Types" papers. Rudyard Kipling's latest and best romance, "William the Conqueror," richly illustrated by W. L. Taylor, is begun in the Christmas Journal, as is Julia Magruder's new novelette, "The Violet," which Charles Dana Gibson has illustrated. The artists represented in the Christmas Journal are among the most notable illustrators, and include A. B. Frost, Kate Greenaway, W. L. Taylor, C. D. Gibson, Alice Barber Stephens, W. T. Smedley, E. Grivaz, E. M. Halliwell, Abby E. Underwood, Miss E. S. Green, W. S. Rice. By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year, ten cents per copy.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, DEC. 6, 1895.

There has been much talk of war with England, but now for the first time in many years there is actual probability of such a war. In fact, unless the situation is misunderstood in Washington, there has got to be a fight or a back down, and it is certain that even if the administration wished to back down that Congress will not allow it to do so. The Monroe doctrine has always been believed in by the republican party, and the Republicans in Congress can not only be depended upon to stand by the administration in maintaining that doctrine, but to force it to maintain it, if such a course be necessary. The only portion of Mr. Cleveland's message that struck a responsive cord in Congress, was that clause dealing with the communication sent to the British government last July, demanding a specific answer as to whether it proposed to submit to arbitration the disputed boundary lines between British Guiana and Venezuela, and giving notice that this government would not allow England to forcibly take any territory claimed by Venezuela. England has answered that demand, and although the full text of that answer has not been received—it is now on the way by mail—it is understood that it contains a more or less positive refusal to arbitrate the dispute. Should that understanding prove correct, there is nothing left but to inform England that the United States will not allow her to steal Venezuela's territory, and in order to give that information force, it is probable that it will be sent by Congress, which alone has power to declare war, in the shape of a joint resolution.

Mr. Cleveland this week sent for Speaker Reed, and the two held a lengthy conference. It is not positively known that the subject of this conference was the Monroe doctrine, but it is believed that it was, and that Mr. Cleveland sent for Mr. Reed in order to ascertain just where the Republicans stood, and to arrange as to how the matter should be dealt with by Congress. As soon as England's answer is received, it will be sent to Congress, accompanied by a special message from the President, and if it be of the nature expected England would just as well prepare to choose between backing down and fighting, for in the present humor of Congress she will be allowed no alternative.

Mr. Cleveland's message, so far as it related to financial matters, had just as well never have been written, as there isn't the slightest probability that Congress will even consider the retirement of the greenback at this time. His ignoring of the Treasury deficit, in order to escape recommending legislation for increasing the revenue, was plainly done for the purpose of throwing the responsibility of amending the tariff laws upon the Republicans. The republican party has never shirked a responsibility, and will not do so. Congress will provide in its own way the money needed by the government, and leave the responsibility of accepting or rejecting that legislation upon Mr. Cleveland.

The republican Senators have held several conferences since Congress met, to deal with the question of reorganizing the Senate, and although no programme has actually been agreed upon, there is little doubt, that the Republicans will in due time reorganize the Senate. There are not enough Republicans to make a majority, but it is believed that the Populist senators, who have agreed to vote together for a time on the organization question, will eventually divide, and that enough of them will vote with the Republicans to make a majority, but no inducements will be offered them to do so.

Among the flood of bills introduced in the House this week, was one presented by Representative Johnson, of California, which ought to become a law. It provides for the amending of the naturalization laws, so that no alien shall become a citizen, who has not for five years preceding his application resided within the United States, and who can not read, write and speak the English language.

The application of Senator-elect Dupont, of Delaware, for the seat in the Senate to which he was elected, has been referred to the Senate election committee, and there is little doubt about his getting the seat. He has a clear case.

Speaker Reed has not announced the House committees, and until he does the House will probably only sit two days a week, as it did this week, unless there shall be some special reason for changing the program. Mr. Reed has not set any date, but the impression prevails that the committees will be announced some time next week, or at the latest within ten days.

Only two short years ago the Democrats had 225 members in Congress. The Republicans now have 250 members, and if the congressional elections had taken place last November, they would have had over 300.

For Bilious Headache

"I tried a good many remedies for sick headache and biliousness, with which I was troubled for a long time, but it was not until I began taking

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now free from headache and a well man."—JAS. HITCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

Medal And Diploma At World's Fair.

WHERE *ARE* YOU *GOING* TO?



CLAGGETT'S

After SHOES for MYSELF and FAMILY.

His Celebrated \$2.00 Shoes for Gents and Ladies, CAN'T BE BEAT.

Men's FELT SOLE, and Ladies' WOOL LINED, are now in.

Also a full line of RUBBERS and OVERSHOES for Everybody. Don't forget the place. AT THE STORE OF

S. S. CLAGGETT, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

A. KRAUS, DEALER IN

STOVES, Stove Zincs Oil Cloth, Tin Ware, Rifles, Shot Guns, Fishing Tackle, and all kinds of Am-



munication.

Detroit Red Seal Paints, Oils, Varnish, Shellac, Brushes, &c., &c.

Also a full line of

Peninsular & Bement Cook & Heating Stoves

Gasoline and Oil Heating Stoves, Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty. Cutlery, and everything in the line of Hardware, at right prices. Examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Grayling, Michigan.

A. KRAUS.

Holiday BARGAINS!

PRICES CUT AND SLASHED

We intend to make our new large stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, move rapidly, if low prices will do it. Everything the very best. Not a poor article in our Store. Right up in quality, Right up in Style, and Right up in assortment. It is just what will please you. Come and see. No trouble to show goods.

36 in. Cashmere, all shades. Regular price 35 c. per yd., cut pr. 23.
36 in. Crepon, all shades, regular price 60 cts. per yd., cut price 49.
54 in. Broad Cloth, regular price \$1.00 per yd.; cut price .69 cents.
All our 12 1/2 cent Shaker Flannel cut down to 9 cents per yd.
All our 8 cent do do do 6 do do do
Ladies' Ribbed Vests. Regular price 35 cents, cut price 25 cents.
Ladies' all wool Underwear. Regular price \$1.00 cut price 75 cents.
Children's Wool Mittens, 8 cents a pair. Apron Gingham, regular price 10 cts, cut price 7 cts per yard. Saxony Yarn, all shades, 6 cts a skein and a thousand other bargains in

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Ladies and Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.
R. MEYERS. BOSTON STORE.

P. S. To all our Customers, with every \$10 purchase, you can have your Photo enlarged free.

A. P. T. L.

The American Protective Tariff League is a national organization advocating "Protection to American Labor and Industry" as explained by its constitution, as follows:

"The object of this League shall be to protect American labor by a tariff on imports, which shall adequately secure American industrial products against the competition of foreign labor."

There are no personal or private profits in connection with the organization and it is sustained by memberships, contributions and the distribution of its publications.

FIRST: Correspondence is solicited regarding "Memberships" and "Official Correspondents."

SECOND: We need and welcome contributions, whether small or large, to our cause.

THIRD: We publish a large list of documents covering all phases of the Tariff question. Complete sets will be mailed to any address for 50 cents.

FOURTH: Send postal card request for free sample copy of the "American Economist," Address: Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 29th Street, New York.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

STALEY UNDERWEAR

"STALEY'S WESTERN MADE" WOOL UNDERWEAR & OVERSHIRTS



A. G. STALEY MFG. CO. FACTORY SOUTH BEND — IND.

WE NOW OFFER THE

CELEBRATED STALEY *UNDERWEAR*

at prices never heard of before.

No. 219, \$1.00 each piece.

No. 00 \$1.25 each piece.

No. 226 \$2.50 each piece.

Please bear in mind that No. 219 and 00 are all wool, extra heavy, and extra length. No. 226 is of the finest Australian Wool, put in any garment.

Please call and see this line of Underwear and you will be surprised.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

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IT IS EASY TO SEE

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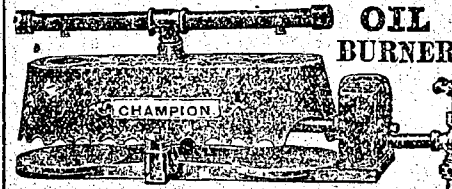
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Will be wreathed with a most engaging smile, after you invest in a

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PINCH TENSION, TENSION INDICATOR

AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER,

The most complete and useful device ever added to any sewing machine.

The WHITE is

Durably and Handsomely Built,

Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment,

Sews ALL Sewable Articles,

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ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unoccupied territory. Liberal terms. Address,

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.

ADIRONDA TRADE MARK
Wheeler's Heart Cure AND Nerve

The AVALANCHE.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1895.
LOCAL ITEMS.

New Flats at Claggett's.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest township, was in town last week.

See R. Meyer's advertisement in another column.

J. K. Wright, Esq., was in Lewiston, one day last week.

B. F. Sherman, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

Dolls and Toys, at Fournier's Drug Store.

W. Batterson, of Frederic, was in town one day last week.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges go to C. Wright's restaurant.

F. E. Hoesli, of Blaine Tp., was in town, Monday.

Buy your Underwear of Salling, Hanson & Co.

A. H. Annis and J. E. Annis, of Beaver Creek, were in town, Tuesday.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

John Funch, of South Branch, was in town last Saturday.

Combination Shoe Blacking Stands, 40 cts., at Rosenthal's.

J. E. Annis, of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Saturday.

Go and get bargains in Shoes at the store of S. H. & Co.

Will Woodfield has resumed his place in the M. C. freight office.

For California fruit, of all kinds, to C. Wright's restaurant.

BORN—On Tuesday, to Mr. and Mrs. Bushaw, a daughter.

Export Flour was awarded the first prize and a gold medal, at the Atlanta Exposition. Claggett sells it.

There is a case of Measles reported at R. Meyer's.

Get my prices on cook and heating stoves, before buying elsewhere. A. Kraus.

Alpena county spent \$80,000 in improving its roads, during the present year.

Read Joe Rosenthal's notice to his customers.

Mrs. Thomas Wakeley, of Grove, was in town last Saturday, shopping and calling on friends.

Go to Claggett's for pure Lard, Cottoles and all kinds of Smoked Meats.

Miss Rose Walton has opened a restaurant at Lapeer, in place of a laundry, heretofore conducted by her.

Claggett can show you the best line of Canned Goods in the city; all new, this season.

It is rumored that Carl Mickelson will soon accept a position with a large firm in Buffalo, N. Y.

For guns, rifles and all kinds of ammunition and sporting goods, go to Albert Kraus.

Remember the Fair this afternoon and Lunch this evening, at the Corner building.

Read Joe Rosenthal's notice to his customers.

Hay thieves are busy about Atlanta, and the scarcity of that article has brought the fact to light.

They just suit me, is the verdict of all who drink Claggett's Teas. Best 25, 35 and 50 cent Teas in the city.

BORN—Wednesday, Dec. 4th., to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Knight, a daughter.

Claggett has 24 pair of Ladies \$2.00 Shoes that he will sell for \$1.60. Secure a pair, before they are all gone.

Theodore Odell was in town Tuesday. He now lives in the L. E. Parker place in Grayling township.

Claggett can save you money on Dry Goods; just try him, and see the bargains he has to offer.

Miss Cassie Bates is home from her very successful school in Maple Forest, which closed last week.

Whoever holds No. 41, on the Sofa Spread, dispensed of by Mrs. O. A. Oakes, is the lucky winner and they are requested to call and take it away.

Creamery Butter, and Cream Cheese, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, (the 14th.), at the usual hour. Election of officers.

Try a mixture of Claggett's Mandating Java and Mocha Coffee. It mixes them and you drink them. It will do you good.

Five hundred and sixty deer licenses were issued to Emmett county residents, and about 75 deer were killed.

Go to the restaurant of C. Wright where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

O. Faluero has a good young work team, medium weight, for sale cheap.

A baby boy came to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Corneau, at the cheap store last Sunday. There is nothing cheap about the boy.

The Maccabee Tent in Grayling will have to be enlarged, if recruits keep coming in as they have for the last month. It is a good institution.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wright's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

J. E. Weeks, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday, and was celebrating the anniversary of the battle of "Cow Run."

S. H. & Co. offer your choice of Boys Caps for only 50 cents.

Grayling Lodge F. and A. M. will elect officers on the evening of Dec. 26th, and all members are urged to attend, if possible.

Regular encampment of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 14th., at the usual hour. Election of officers.

P. W. Stephan and his son, Henry, of Grove, were in town last Monday. Mr. S. has faith in the future life of the AVALANCHE, as he paid his subscription to October 197.

Great Bargains in Ladies Shoes, at S. H. & Co.

Bay county voted by a large majority to issue bonds for \$115,000 to cover the judgment recently covered by the State.

Township treasurer Kellogg, of the township of Ball, was in town Monday, looking after delinquents who are inclined to slip off the pine with-out paying their taxes.

A telegram of the 8th., to the Detroit Tribune, from Roscommon, states that R. C. Huntley and N. T. McDonald of that county, had been arrested for forging Nestor township orders.

The Epworth League have engaged Rev. H. W. Hicks, to deliver a lecture in the M. E. church, Wednesday Evening, the 18th. Subject—"Character." Everybody should hear this lecture.

Closing out sale of Ladies and Misses Shoes at S. H. & Co's. Don't miss it.

Rev. H. W. Hicks, who will lecture here on next Wednesday evening, is well known by many of our citizens. He is highly recommended as a lecturer. If you enjoy a good lecture, go and hear him. Music by the League choir. Admission 15 cents.

Mrs. Carrie Faxon, of Bay City, a prominent member of the W.C.T.U., and a gifted speaker, will deliver a lecture on "Temperance," in the M. E. church, this Thursday evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

All members of the W. R. C., are expected to furnish a handkerchief or apron for their sale on the 20th. All donations of handkerchiefs, aprons, etc., by friends of the Corps, will be thankfully received.

Use Pratt's Poultry Food for your chickens. For sale by Salling, Hanson & Co.

The house on S. McIntyre's homestead, on Sec. 36, in this township, occupied by Mr. Wylie, was destroyed by fire a few days since which caught from the stovepipe. We have not learned the particulars of loss.

E. R. McFarland, a former resident of Maple Forest, made us a pleasant call, Monday. He is digging wells in Otsego, Cheboygan and Emmett counties, often reaching a depth of two hundred feet.

A. H. Marsh has retired from the firm of Bates, Marsh & Co., which will continue under the style of Bates & Co., prepared as in the past to give better bargains than any other grocery in town.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will hold a fair in the Connor building, Dec. 12th and 13th, and will serve a hot lunch on the evening of the 12th. All are cordially invited.

S. H. & Co. offer \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Ladies Shoes for \$2.00. This reduction is made on account of closing out the stock.

The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growth of the hair, and restores its natural color and beauty, frees the scalp of dandruff, tetter, and all impurities.

P. R. Deckrow put down a tubular well for Salling, Hanson & Co., at one of their camps last week under difficulties. The weather was cold he had to use boiling water in the sand pump, but he "got there, just the same."

The Women's Relief Corps, No. 162 of Grayling, will give a State Handkerchief and Apron Sale, and a Ten Cent Lunch, on Friday evening, Dec. 20th, in their hall. We cordially invite all to come and buy, and have a good time.

REBECCA WIGHT, Secretary.

The supper and social given by the bible class of the Presbyterian Church, last Friday evening, was a very pleasant affair and gave them a good start toward the expenses for their Christmas tree.

Henry Stephan and Bro's have several trout streams well stocked with trout, and will hatch 40,000 fry this season, for sale to private parties for propagation. They have one order now from Alpena from a gentleman who is stocking a private pond.

Operations at the fish hatchery station on the AuSable, at Stephan's, closed, the 15th. Seven thousand Trout were caught with hook and nets which yielded 400,000 eggs. The fish were returned to the stream and the spawn shipped to Northville.

One thing the beautiful snow has done. It has covered up the holes in our walks, but they are there yet and as a consequence the walks cannot be plowed this winter.—Ros. News.

County clerk Hartwick was in Grayling last week, at a meeting of the clerks of Northern Michigan, to take action regarding the fees for issuing licenses under the game law. We understand that in their opinion they are entitled to the fee for their labor.

A letter from I. Ochs locates them at Manchester, Va. They like the place and say the weather is elegant. They have not decided to locate there permanently but will remain a year and look around. The journey was a tiresome one and took seven weeks.—Ros. News.

It is singular that people can not be brought to a realization of the fact that space in the columns of a newspaper is as valuable stock as merchandise on the shelves of a dry goods store or grocery, yet they come in and expect a newspaper to give gratuitously an amount they would not think of demanding from a drygoods merchant or grocery.

The end has not yet been reached in the resignation of Chester Lelaine as treasurer of South Branch. It appears, that while acting as treasurer, Mr. Lelaine paid school orders to the amount of \$82, which had been accepted and receipted for by the proper school officers, and when Mr. Lelaine went to settle with the board, he turned in the receipts. Supervisor Head did not propose to have it that way, and when the order was reached put it in his pocket, saying he had instructions from the school board to do so, and wanted Lelaine to pay the money over to his successor. This Lelaine refuses to do, and the result will be that the township will be put to the expense of a law suit. Mr. Lelaine has secured legal advice, and from what we can learn it looks as though Mr. Head was destined to get it where the chicken got the ax.—Ros. News.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

We clip the following from the Cheboygan Tribune: "Thanksgiving was a lovely day, and the services at the churches were well attended. There was a large congregation present at the union services at the Congregational church, where the Methodists and Baptists joined with that church in the observance of the day. Rev. Taylor, of the M. E. Church, preached a very instructive and interesting sermon, his text being: "He bath not dealt so with any other people." He spoke of the many privileges this country enjoyed and said he doubted that any, that could not be happy in this nation, where so many privileges were to be enjoyed, could be happy in heaven. This was a nation where all could worship according to the dictates of their own conscience. It would be a great misfortune if we were ruled by a king who should issue an edict that all should worship according to the Roman Catholic faith, under a penalty of death or banishment, and it would be equally as unfortunate if ruled by a king, who should demand that all worship according to the tenets of the Methodist church. This was a country founded upon liberty to all, where all denominations, whether Protestant or Catholic, could worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, with none to molest or make them afraid."

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, '76.

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining or three days. Office with Dr. Teeter.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Nov. 10, '95. Cleveland, Willmer Mager, Mrs. Gauthner, Jos. Rodenbo, John.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Wood for Sale.

I have a large quantity of Hardwood for sale, at \$1.25 per cord, delivered. PHILLIP MOSHER, Dec. 12, '95.

Notice to Taxpayers.

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JOHN STALEY, Township Treasurer.

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SALLING HANSON & CO. dec5-3w

AGENTS WANTED.—John Sherman's Book.

Everybody wants this great work by America's greatest living statesman. Best chance to make money since Grant's Memoirs. Agents are making from \$100 to \$200 a day. Act promptly. Exclusive territory granted to every one of our agents. Call on or address after December 1st, Sweet's Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Also that all claims for service, food, clothing, etc., furnished indigents should be itemized as to the service rendered and articles furnished, and the name of the person or persons receiving the same, and certified to by the one ordering the same.

Nothing in the above is to be construed as to conflict with the duties of the several supervisors in furnishing temporary relief.

JOHN J. COVENTRY, Secy Bd of Supts. of the Poor, dec5-3w Crawford County.

Before Subscribing For a Magazine SEE THE BEST.

DEMOREST'S.

AN UNPARALLELED OFFER.

DEMOREST'S CUT PAPER PATTERNS are the most practical and useful of any kind. They are of such a size that a member of a household could require. In each copy of the Magazine is printed a coupon entitling the subscriber or purchaser to a pattern, worth and regularly sold for 25c. Every number of the Magazine contains a coupon for a pattern. When the value of the patterns is considered, the subscriber actually gets

Demorest's Magazine Free

And what a magazine it is! For 1896 it will be more brilliant than ever before. New management, new methods, new ideas. Each copy contains an exquisite reproduction in colors of some celebrated picture by a famous artist, worthy to adorn the walls of the most refined home. It is affirmed that DEMOREST'S is the only complete Family Magazine published, combining all of the most excellent points of its contemporaries, besides having inimitable features of its own. DEMOREST'S is actually a DOZEN MAGAZINES in one.

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THE CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

—AND—

DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE

Send your subscription to this office.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining or three days. Office with Dr. Teeter.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Nov. 10, '95. Cleveland, Willmer Mager, Mrs. Gauthner, Jos. Rodenbo, John.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

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NOTICE!!

TO OUR MANY CUSTOMERS!

The report being circulated that we will not give tickets on Furniture, only to Jan. 1st., is absolutely false. Remember that we will give you due and timely notice when we shall discontinue giving tickets. We understand that some are urging on the Manufacturers not to sell to us, as we are not in the Furniture business.

We are not worrying about getting all the Furniture we may want, to supply the many who are taking advantage of our generous offer. Every week sees a new line of Furniture. So start now and by Christmas you will have enough tickets to entitle you to a Fancy Piece of Furniture, ABSOLUTELY FREE. Tickets with every purchase, from 5 cents up.

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are the product of skilled workmen, and rank with Victor Bicycles in quality. We make the best baseballs, baseball bats, baseball gloves and mitts, tennis rackets, tennis balls, tennis nets, racket presses, racket cases, boxing gloves, footballs, football suits, football and gymnasium shoes, gymnasium supplies, sweaters, etc. We guarantee better goods for less money than asked by other manufacturers. If your local dealer does not keep Victor Athletic Goods, write for our illustrated catalogue.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO. Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.

BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. DENVER. DETROIT. SAN FRANCISCO. LOS ANGELES. PORTLAND.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

The largest and finest line of Holiday Goods, suitable for Xmas and New Year's presents, consisting of TOILET CASES and TRAYS, TRAVELLING CASES, MANICURE SETS, CUFF and COLLAR BOXES, SHAVING SETS, GLOVE and HANDEKERCHIEF BOXES, NECK TIE

BOXES, JEWEL BOXES, Photo and Autograph ALBUMS, Col-

luid Novelties, GLASS MEDALLIONS, Booklets,

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FOURNIERS Drug Store

F. & P. M. R. R. MICHIGAN CENTRAL (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

IN EFFECT NOV. 21, 1895.

Bay City Arrive—6:05, 7:25, 8:45, 10:15, 11:30 a. m.; 12:2

FOR FIGHTING FIRES.

EVOLUTION OF THE MODERN STEAM ENGINE.

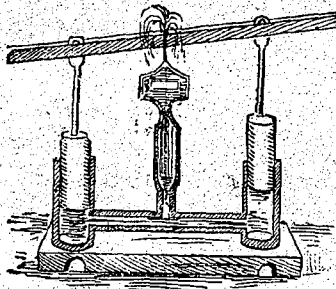
A Quaint English Concern, and an Antique German Contrivance that Worked on Rockers Like a Cradle—Screwing Water Through a Squirt.

Some Very Early Devices.
Probably no other natural force or element has caused more destruction than fire. Although various extinguishing agents are, and have been, used, water has always been and will continue for some time to be the principal, simplest and most easily applicable cure for a conflagration of any magnitude.

Among the earliest apparatus for applying water to fires was a large squirt, or syringe, consisting of a tube, filled with water from a tub, which was rapidly ejected by means of a plunger operated by hand. This, in various forms, continued in use for a long time. What is, perhaps, the oldest known fire engine for pumping water is mentioned in the *Spiritualia* of Hero, about 150 B. C. From the description there given this engine had two single-acting pumps, the plungers of which were worked by a single beam, pivoted between the two. The streams united in a single discharge pipe, passing up a trunk in which was an air chamber, and out at a nozzle which could be turned in any direction. This description might stand for a great many forms of hand fire engines used even to the present day.

Something like the more modern fire engine appears to have been brought out in the sixteenth century, and is described as a "water syringe." This was mounted on wheels and was worked by levers. Fire engines of this kind were apparently much used in Germany. In England, during the latter part of the sixteenth century, large brass syringes were employed, holding several quarts of water, and operated by three men, two holding the syringe at each side with one hand and directing the nozzle with the other, and the third operating the plunger. After having discharged the water, the syringe was refilled from a cistern or a well near the fire, or from buckets. Later these water squirts were fitted to portable cisterns or tanks.

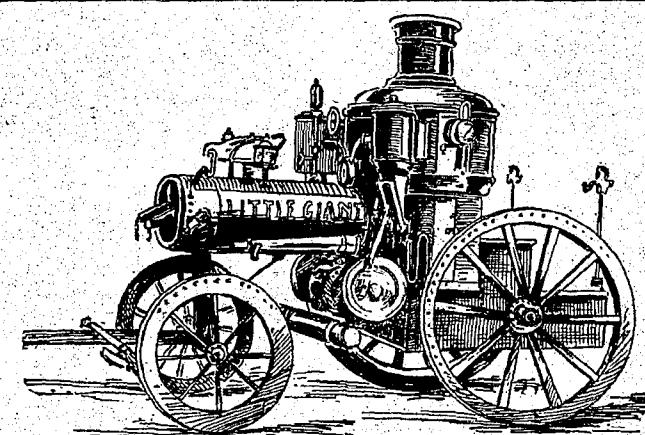
The First Engine.
In the latter part of the seventeenth century a portable fire engine, with a double cylinder pump, mounted on a



OLDEST KNOWN FIRE ENGINE.

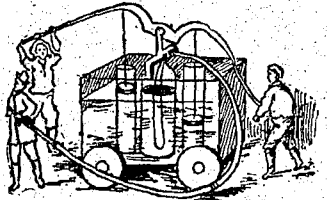
cistern or tank, from which water was drawn, was introduced in England by Newsham. This engine was, in many respects, similar to the modern hand fire engine, and continued in use in England up to 1832. The improved Newsham engine was operated by side rods, and for the portable cistern a suction pipe was eventually substituted. Single cylinder portable fire pumps were also used in France and Germany about this time.

The Newsham engine was, perhaps, the first successful fire engine, and really was the pioneer of the modern, manually operated engine. The pumps were of various sizes and designs, and were, in most cases, operated by levers. Various forms of engines, similar to the Newsham engine, continued in use as late as 1850. Even to-day hand engines are employed to quite some extent in the smaller towns and villages. Stationary steam fire pumps were in use long before the portable steam fire engine made its appearance. About



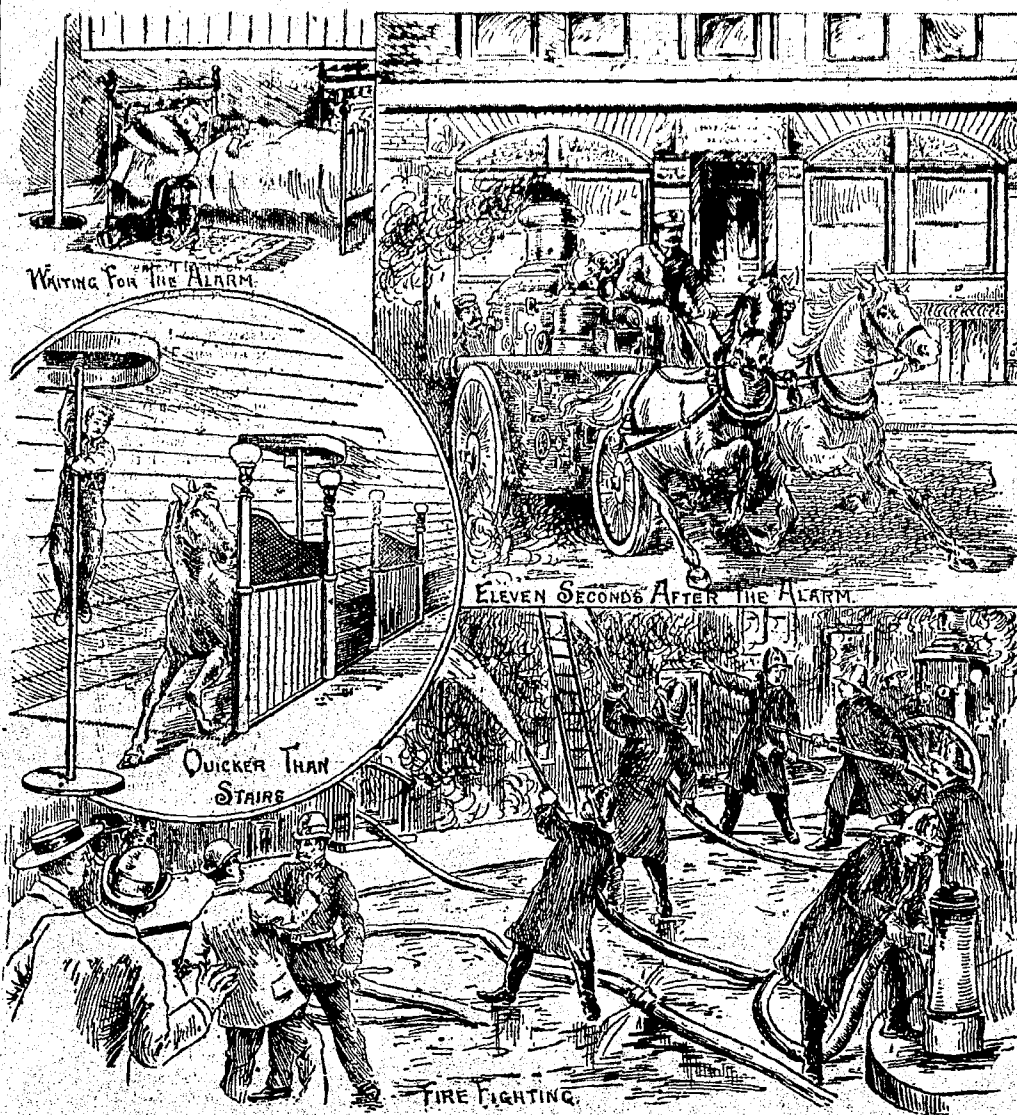
THE FIRST ENGINE TO RESPOND AT CHICAGO'S BIG FIRE.

1850 the firm of Brathwaite & Ericsson, of London, brought out a steam fire engine of about six horse power,



EARLY ENGLISH FIRE ENGINE.

capable of throwing 150 gallons of water per minute a distance of 90 or 100 feet. It was drawn by horses. A similar engine of larger capacity was built in New York by Captain Ericsson in 1843. The first steam fire engine operated in the United States, however, was built by P. R. Hodge, at New York. This engine was self-propelling, and the boiler, engine and pumps were placed horizontally. When it was necessary to operate the pumps, the driving wheels were raised clear of the ground, as the same engine was used for driving and pumping. This engine was operated at the expense of the Insurance company, but continually being in action from the volunteer firemen. Finally, when playing at a fire in Doyers street, the machine did such ex-



cellent work that the firemen utterly refused to allow it to be used thereafter, and it was stored away and New York's fire protection was again limited to the old hand tubs.

First Paid Fire Company.

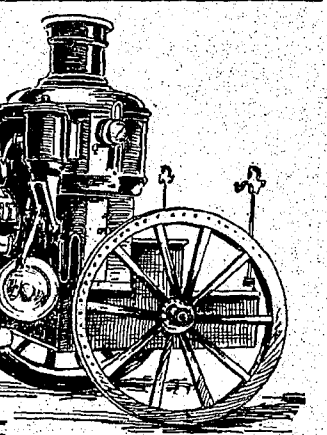
In 1852 a Cincinnati company placed a steam boiler and cylinder in connection with the pumps of a hand engine belonging to the Cincinnati department and mounted the whole contrivance on wheels and a frame. A public trial was made of this crude affair, and it worked very successfully. In the short time of four minutes and ten seconds steam was raised from cold water, the engine started and water discharged through 350 feet of hose to a distance of 130 feet from the nozzle. Although this exhibition was naturally looked upon with dislike by the volunteer firemen, the city government was greatly pleased and immediately contracted with the makers for a complete steam fire engine. This was built and put in service with a company organized and supported by the city. Thus the first paid fire company in the world to operate by steam power was brought into existence.

The fame of the Cincinnati engines spread and other cities endeavored to introduce the system, always meeting



GERMAN FIRE PUMP OF 1816.

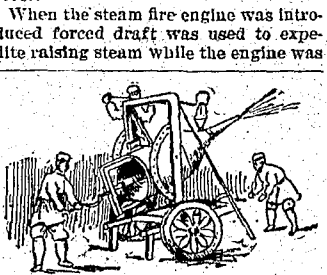
with the most violent opposition from the volunteers. But the steam fire engine was bound to come and was advocated by the press. Chicago and other Western cities closely followed Cincinnati by organizing paid departments



THE FIRST ENGINE TO RESPOND AT CHICAGO'S BIG FIRE.

equipped with steam engines. The more intelligent volunteers in the East began to see the error of their ways, and replaced their hand engines with the more modern apparatus. Boston was the first of the Eastern cities to organize a paid department, which she did in 1800. New York did the same in 1865, and Philadelphia in 1871. Other Eastern cities rapidly fell into line, but some of the Southern cities, though equipped with the most modern apparatus, continue to the present day with volunteer firemen. New Orleans having only recently adopted a paid force.

When the steam fire engine was introduced forced draft was used to expedite raising steam while the engine was



ENGLISH FIRE SQUIRT OF 1858.

going to a fire. This was later supplanted by gas burners, located in the furnace, which were continuously burning while the engine was at the engine

MODERN FIRE FIGHTING.

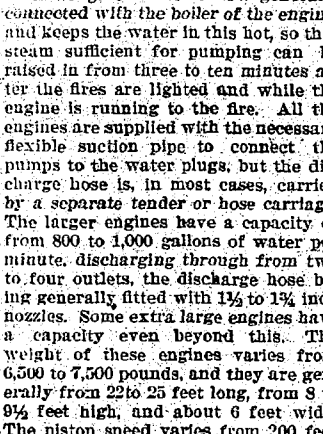
GUN WITH A HISTORY.

Old Cannon that Protected a Missouri Town from Invasion.

The accompanying cuts display two objects that are particularly prized by the residents of Hermann, Mo. The old cannon is the one used during the civil war to protect the town from invasion, and the building is that of the Volksblatt, one of the oldest German papers in the State.

By an act of Legislature in 1893 the cannon was presented to the town of Hermann to commemorate the occasion, when fourteen enthusiastic and patriotic citizens held Marmaduke and his entire company at bay for several hours, impeding his progress to Jefferson City, and virtually frustrated the attempt of the Confederates to capture the capital.

When the story of the approaching



STRASSBURG FIRE ENGINE OF 1739.

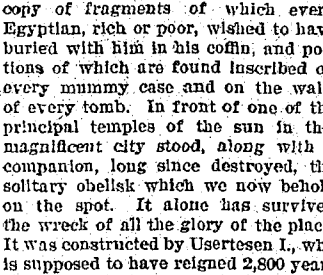
at the engine house is now generally connected with the boiler of the engine, and keeps the water in this hot, so that steam sufficient for pumping can be raised in from three to ten minutes after the fires are lighted and while the engine is running to the fire. All the engines are supplied with the necessary flexible suction pipe to connect the pumps to the water plugs, but the discharge hose is, in most cases, carried by a separate tender or hose carriage. The larger engines have a capacity of from 800 to 1,000 gallons of water per minute, discharging through from two to four outlets, the discharge hose being generally fitted with 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch nozzles. Some extra large engines have a capacity even beyond this. The weight of these engines varies from 6,500 to 7,000 pounds, and they are generally from 22 to 25 feet long, from 8 to 9 1/2 feet high, and about 6 feet wide. The piston speed varies from 200 feet to 300 feet per minute. The boilers have a large heating surface, and generally from 22 to 25 feet long, from 8 to 10 feet high, and about 6 feet wide. In the modern steam fire engine it is safe to say that from three to four times as much coal is burned under the boiler per indicated horse power as would be consumed by a good, every-day stationary steam plant of similar capacity, say from 50 to 100 horse power. However, the steam fire engine is built for speed and rapid duty, and not for economy.

GRAY WITH TIME.

An Ancient Obelisk that Stands on the Banks of the Nile.

The oldest of all the obelisks is the beautiful one of rose granite which stands alone among the green fields on the banks of the Nile not far from Cairo. It is the gravestone of a great city which has vanished and left only this relic behind. That city was the Bethshem of scripture, the famous On, which is memorable to all Bible readers as the residence of the priest of On, Poti-pharah, whose daughter Asenath Joseph married. The Greeks called it Heliopolis, the city of the sun, because there the worship of the sun had its chief center and its most sacred shrine. It was the seat of the most ancient university in the world, to which youthful students came from all parts of the world to learn the occult wisdom which the priests of On alone could teach.

Thales, Solon, Eudoxus, Pythagoras and Plato all studied there; perhaps Moses, too. It was also the birthplace of the sacred literature of Egypt, where were written on papyrus leaves the original chapters of the oldest book in the world, generally known as "The Book of the Dead," giving a most striking account of the conflicts and triumphs of the life after death, a whole compendium of fragments of which every Egyptian, rich or poor, wished to have buried with him in his coffin, and portions of which are found inscribed on every mummy case and on the walls of every tomb. In front of one of the principal temples of the sun in this magnificent city stood, along with a companion, long since destroyed, the solitary obelisk which we now behold on the spot. It alone has survived the wreck of all the glory of the place. It was constructed by Useraseten I., who is supposed to have reigned 2,800 years B. C., and has outlived all the dynastic changes of the land, and still stands where it originally stood nearly forty-seven centuries ago. What appears of its shaft above ground is 68 feet in height, but its base is buried in the



THE OLD PRINTING-HOUSE, TOO, SAW ITS SHARE OF STRUGGLES AT THE SAME TIME THE

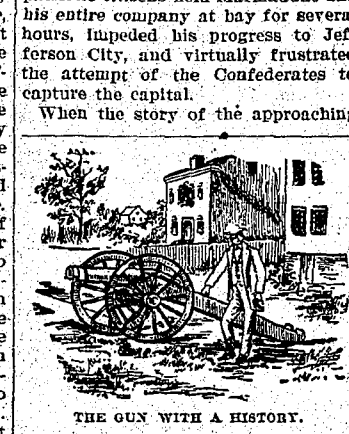
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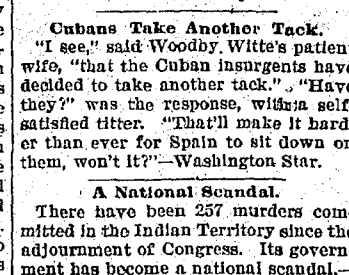
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A PAIR OF TWINS.

Centricities of Maiden Ladies Who Amused an Eastern Town.

The curious streak of obstinacy which crops out in many New England families, especially in small places, where the range of ideas and occupations is small, has been brought into prominence through the tales of a gifted group of story writers, notably by Miss Mary E. Wilkins. People living in other parts of the country often think her stories must be exaggerations, but dwellers in New England towns can parallel most of them from their own knowledge.

In one Massachusetts village there dwelt not many years ago two maiden ladies, called, though they were over forty years of age, "the Hatfield girls." Beside this youthful appellation, they retained a youthful taste for gay colors. As they were twins, very tall, very lean, always wearing skirts conspicuously short to avoid dust, and hat brims unusually wide to avoid injuring their eyes, they would have been rather remarkable figures even if they had not chosen to dress, school girl fashion, in clothes exactly alike to the slightest detail.

They were always together, and it was one of the characteristic sights of the village to see the Hatfield girls plodding through the snow to the post office in their green-and-red plaid gowns, black-braided coats and big, brown, fuzzy felt hats with great green bows. Their muffs, mittens, tip-toe boots, were duplicates of each other. In fact the sisters were as absolutely alike as the two paper dolls which little girls cut from a piece of paper folded double.

In summer it was the same. They floated by to church in duplicate blue muslins, or watered their flower beds in the early morning in indistinguishable hideous purple wrappers. Suddenly, the village was stirred by an exciting event; the Hatfield girls had quarreled! They quarreled because Mary Abby, who overheard a small boy making jokes at their expense, suggested to Ann Eliza that perhaps it would be as well if henceforth they dressed just a little differently. Ann Eliza received the suggestion as the cruelest of insults; but she said hotly that, after that, she wouldn't for a kingdom wear a dress off the same place as Mary Abby's.

Sure enough, the sisters ceased to dress alike. Furthermore, they did not dress harmoniously. They were together as much as ever—but if Mary Abby wore pink, Ann Eliza had on scarlet; if she wore green, Ann Eliza wore blue; if it were yellow, she decked herself in magenta; if it were brown or gray, she tried to get a shade of the same color that would make her sister's appear dingy and faded.

It was a war of colors waged furiously for a week, bitterly for a month, spitefully for a year; then perseveringly, resolutely, obstinately, for one—two—three—four—five years; from five to ten; ten to twelve; twelve to thirteen.

Neither sister would give in, for after a brief exhibition of colors Mary Abby had tried to fight her offended twin with her own weapons, and to array herself in hues too violent to be overwhelmed. They were as gay as parakeets, the two poor bitter old twins, and the interested village had quite given up expectation of a change, when at length a change came.

One morning the "Hatfield girls," side by side, and dressed in new and glossy black, entered the postoffice, amid a crowd of staring villagers, and called for their mail. They were in mourning evidently—but nobody could think who had died. At length the postmistress ventured to inquire.

"Yes," said Ann Eliza, soberly, smoothing down her new cape, "we are in mourning. It wasn't strictly necessary, I presume, but we thought it best. It's Cousin John's wife out in Montana. We've never seen her, but we hear she was a very worthy woman, and a credit to the family."

And whether or not the Hatfield girls mourned deeply for the unknown wife of Cousin John, it is certain that for the remaining years of their lives their clothes were black, and were cut alike, and the village guessed that they had found a way to end their warfare, without acknowledging surrender, or proclaiming peace.

POWERS ARE WELL BALANCED.

A late estimate gives Russia a peace effective of 853,000 men and France one of 512,000, making an aggregate for what is sometimes called the dual alliance of 1,365,000. On the other hand, Germany is credited with 850,000 men on a peace footing, Austria with 380,000, and Italy with 300,000, making an aggregate of 1,530,000. Thus the opposing forces are pretty nearly equal, with the advantage of position and facility of concentration in favor of the triple alliance, as they are in perfect communication, while France and Russia are separated. The war footings also show some preponderance for the dual over the triple alliance, but there, too, the elements of junction and separation are to be kept in mind.—New York Sun.

A NOVEL RAFT.

In the valley of Bengal a curious means of travel is resorted to during the periodical rains. This is a raft constructed by tying together bamboo poles and supporting them on four or more pitchers, which are kept in place by cords. These pitchers are of earthenware or copper, spherical in form, and in general use for drawing water from the rivers and ponds.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY CANNONS.

Krupp guns are certainly not desirable neighbors, even in time of peace. The inhabitants of Essen suffer much in nerves and house property from the trials of the heavy guns close by. Many houses and walls show large fissures from the shocks, and many are actually unsafe. At the latest experiments all the doors and windows of Essen flew open at every discharge.

A BIG RAUL.

A fisherman in Elliott bay, near Seattle, recently took over nineteen hundred salmon in one haul of the seine. This is the largest haul ever made in that section. Even the rivers and bays are doing their best to help along the era of good times.

THE MAN WHO REGISTERS AT THE HOTEL

at night can be said to be on the "registered list."

FOR SOLDERING JEWELRY.

A New Soldering-Pan, Which Will Be Found Very Useful.

Watchmakers in the country who are often called on to repair jewelry can doubtless use the soldering-pan described and illustrated in the *Swiss Uhrmacher Zeitung*. As is known, the soldered joints of a finger-ring must be carefully united with binding wire, before the actual job of soldering is commenced. This part of the process requires

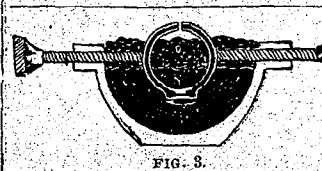


FIG. 1.

a certain practice, if the repairer does not desire to spend too much time on the job. Next there are various difficulties in hand-soldering jewelry with pearls or jewels, because these cannot withstand the heat. These two difficulties are fairly well remedied by the pan shown in the accompanying illustration.

It consists of a suitable deep copper pan—A, figure 1—furnished with handle. The pan has two lateral projections—a and c—in which move two milled screws—K and M. These may be used to good effect, if a burst ring is to be soldered, as it is only necessary to fasten it between the screws K and M as shown in figure 1, with the joint to be soldered turned up, as

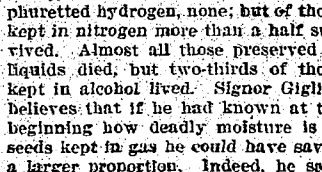


FIG. 2.

ter which the job of soldering may be undertaken, without even soiling one's finger with the coal.

For other purposes the two clamps L, figure 2, are used, beside the screws K and M—for instance, when the upper plate B is to be soldered upon a shirt button. Of the two clamps, one moves in the handle of the pan; the other in an opposite lying shoulder, b, figure 1, moving with tight friction, so that they will keep steady the part B to be soldered, if previously the

How Long Can Seeds Live?

An Italian Signor Italo Giglioli, has just published the results of experiments to determine how long the vital principle can exist in seeds. The experiments were begun in 1877 and 1878, when the seeds were deposited in various gases and solutions. In 1894 the seeds were taken out and planted. On the whole, a small proportion of the seeds germinated; of those preserved in hydrogen, carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen, none; but of those kept in nitrogen more than a half survived. Almost all those preserved in liquids died, but two-thirds of those kept in alcohol lived. Signor Giglioli believes that if he had known at the beginning how deadly moisture is to seeds kept in gas he could have saved a larger proportion. Indeed, he says that he suspects that "latent vitality may exist for an indefinite period when sufficient care is taken to prevent all interchange with the surrounding medium."

Naming Colors.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has lately published an extract from his autobiography—a work which, he says, is already in print, but is not to be published until after his death. The difficulty and confusion in naming tints and shades led him to write a suggestion which a newspaper correspondent on the subject now induces him to take from that autobiography. He proposes that the tints shall be named on the principle of "boxing the compass," and to illustrate it he gives a partial list of shades, thus: "Red, red by blue, red red blue, red blue by red, red blue, red blue by blue," and so forth. "The same system is suggested for the shades from blue to yellow, and from yellow to red. It sounds a little fanciful, but Herbert Spencer's ideas are not to be rejected simply because they are novel and strike one at first as grotesque."

A Peculiar Affliction.

Of the 4,000 soldiers lying in the hospitals at Madagascar a great many suffer from abscesses on the legs, caused by grass seeds having sharp barbs which enter the flesh. This is news, though it is not new. Before the war many creoles, working in the gold mines there, lost some of their toes, and sometimes half the foot, in consequence of wounds inflicted by the tiny points of such poisonous grass seeds.

Solomon Was a Tax Eater.

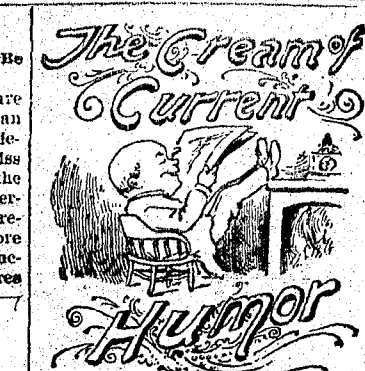
During the reign of Solomon the taxation of the Hebrews became so heavy that immediately on the accession of his son a demand for a reduction was made, and upon its refusal the chief tax collector, Adoram, was stoned to death, and a secession of the ten tribes at once followed.

A Pittsburg Girl whose lover is a

whitewasher named Kelsey, always calls him "Kelsey-mine."

Dancing may improve your carriage

somewhat, but it is no valuable accomplishment for a horse.



To put your trust in princes is

Unwise in many cases; But it is wiser to trust in kings When 't'other men have aces.

—Yenowine's News.

Race prejudice is all right if it leads a man to refrain from putting his money on the wrong horse.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Did I understand you to say you were a pugilist?" "Dat's what." "Manual, oral or calligraphic?"—Indianapolis Journal.

She—Have you ever loved anybody else, Harold? He (apologetically)—Well—you know how it is yourself.—Somerville Journal.

He—Trudchen, dear, this kiss tells you all I have to say. Have you understood me? She—Oh, please, say it again.—Deutsche Warte.

She says she can't afford a cab—Expenses she must curb. Yet when she walks upon the street Her carriage is superb.—New York Herald.

Spencer (indirectly)—I've an old score to settle with you, Ferguson (blithely)—I know you have. That inventory you owed me so long.—New York Herald.

Mrs. Shoppeh—Is it any trouble to you to show goods? Mr. Casheal—No, ma'am. But it's a good deal of trouble to sell them, sometimes.—New York Herald.

Foreman (through the speaking tube)—Where do you want that stuff about Turkey put? Night editor (ringing back)—On the inside, of course.—Chicago Tribune.

The glorious charge of the Light Brigade. By Tennyson famously sung. Is nothing to that which my doctor made.

For taking a look at my tongue.—Yenowine's News.

Muggins—They tell me Bionas is a very devoted husband. Buggins—Yes, indeed. Why he actually goes to his own wife's afternoon teas.—Philadelphia Record.

Miss Pert—Is Miss Strait-Lace circumpect? Miss Cause—Circumpect? Why, she won't accompany a young man on the piano without a chaperon.—Salem Gazette.

Else—My dearest Stella! I haven't seen you for four months. How is your Charles? Stella—Oh, my Charles has changed very much since then. His name is now Robert.—Fleegende Blaetter.

We are taught by experience stern That the girl who doth manage to catch A husband with money to burn Is likely to make a good match.—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Snaggs—I understand that paper is made of wood now. Mr. Snaggs—Yes; so is string. "String?" "Yes; what else do you suppose cordwood is used for?"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Goodfellow—If my clothes were not too big for you, I'd give you an old suit. Hungry Hank (gratefully)—Boss, if you'd give me the price of a square meal, I warrant they'd fit me all right.—Truth.

Let us be thankful when we eat—Though skies be sad and murky—That though we still love turkey meat, We do not live in Turkey.—Atlanta Constitution.

Codger—Funny that such a quiet, domestic sort of a chap as you should remain a bachelor. Didn't you ever think of marrying? Solus—Yes; perhaps that is the reason I never married.—Boston Transcript.

Strawber—"Dr. Probe has been treating my rheumatism for the past six months." Singler—"Are you any better?" Strawber—"I should say so. When he came with his bill yesterday, I was able to run like a deer."—Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Prattle (to her visitor)—Have you heard of the splendid catch Miss Swifty has made? She is engaged to a nobleman, the baron of—(to her husband)—What is the baron of, my dear? Mr. Prattle (who has not heard)—Ideas.—Brooklyn Little.

Success is a toboggan slide; It's mighty slippery, brother, You scarcely reach one end before You're hustling for the other.—Washington Star.

The Sense of Direction.

If there be, as some suppose, a sixth sense, by which animals, birds and insects know in which direction to move toward a given spot, how many strange things it explains! The late Professor Riley once hatched some Japanese allanthurus allanthurus in Chicago. He confined a female moth in a small cage; he carried a male of the family by night to another part of the city, a mile and a half away, and liberated it, having first attached a silk thread to its abdomen. In the morning the male moth was hovering around the cage of his imprisoned sister.

